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NETWORK TELEVISION AND MAJOR NEWSPAPER COVERAGE
OF THE 1965 DOMINICAN CRISIS

BY

RUSSELL F. HARNEY

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

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1968

RESEARCH REPORT ON THE EFFECTS OF

WATER POLLUTION ON THE

BY

ROBERT L. HARNEY

THE EFFECTS OF WATER POLLUTION ON THE

WATER QUALITY OF THE

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1968

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- the various executives and librarians of the three television networks, ABC, CBS, and NBC, who provided access to their news records in New York.

- Mrs. Barbara Kaiser of the Wisconsin Historical Library for her many gracious acts of cooperation in this project.

- Mrs. Lloyd Renneberg and Mrs. Harriet Kukowski, my typists, whose patience, understanding, and professionalism in the preparation of manuscripts have been invaluable.

Finally, I also must acknowledge the forbearance and consideration of my wife, Cathy, who somehow juggled the intricacies of running a household and caring for four sons with my sometimes demanding schedules.

CONCLUSIONS

I shall like to summarize the present position, and to point out the main features of the various problems which are now before the world of business. The first of these is the problem of the world's resources. It is a problem which is now becoming more and more acute.

There are three main aspects to this problem. The first is the problem of the world's resources. The second is the problem of the world's population. The third is the problem of the world's production. These three aspects are all interrelated, and they all present serious problems.

The first of these is the problem of the world's resources. It is a problem which is now becoming more and more acute. The second is the problem of the world's population. It is a problem which is now becoming more and more acute. The third is the problem of the world's production. It is a problem which is now becoming more and more acute.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

A growing segment of the American public depends primarily on network television for news of major national and international events. However, little research has been published which addresses itself to the completeness of the coverage given major events by television news editors in relation to coverage offered by editors of the printed media. One problem to be explored in this study is to what extent are those individuals who rely on network television offered the major points of information in a "top-interest" news story as compared to individuals who read the front page of a major metropolitan newspaper.

The similarity between a televised newscast and the front page of a newspaper was mentioned recently by television newsman Walter Cronkite when he described his own program as "an electronic front page."¹

There is a growing body of evidence that a significant segment of the public is dependent on television news.

Many studies offer comparisons of the media as

¹Anon., Time, October 14, 1966, p. 77.

primary sources of news. The inferences drawn from these comparisons have been strongly debated. To quote Fuchs, "It seems that for every release from the Television Information Office, we receive an equal and opposite set of 'empirical' proofs from a newspaper spokesman."² The American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA) had disputed the results of the A. C. Neilsen Company's national report on television viewing habits.³ The ANPA was buttressed by the Alfred Politz Media Studies, which in turn were discredited by a television research team.⁴

Notwithstanding the debate that clouds the issue, certain facts on the growth of television emphasize the scope of the problem. For instance, in 1950 there were 97 television stations broadcasting to 3.8 million homes; today there are 773 stations beamed into 54.8 million homes.⁵ This expansion has presented a definite challenge to the newspapers as primary sources of information.

²Douglas A. Fuchs, "The Newspaper-Television Debate: Why It Is Not Telling Us Much," Columbia Journalism Review, 5, No. 4 (1966), p. 35.

³Anon., "ANPA Brands TV's Figures False," Broadcasting, 72, No. 18 (1967), p. 23.

⁴Anon., "CBS Researchers Hit 'Life' Study," Broadcasting, 71, No. 26 (1966), p. 35.

⁵Anon., "The Dimensions of Broadcasting," Broadcasting (1967 Yearbook), p. 8.

Since 1959, the opinion research firm of Elmo Roper and Associates (Roper Research Associates) has compiled statistics on media usage habits. Commissioned by the National Association of Broadcasters through its Television Information Office, the studies have focused on the growing popularity of television, vis-a-vis radio and the printed media. For example, one report⁶ indicates that the percentage of people getting "most" of their news of world affairs from television had grown from 51 per cent in 1959 to 64 per cent in 1967. During the same period, the report continues, those respondents obtaining "most" of their news from newspapers had shown a slight decrease from 57 to 55 per cent.

On the other hand, the ANPA commissioned a 1967 study by Opinion Research Corporation that determined of every five respondents on any given day, "four used newspapers as a news source; three used television as a news source; three used radio as a news source."⁷

Available literature contains other studies in which the Roper reports have been faulted. Carter and Greenberg

⁶Burns W. Roper, Emerging Profiles of Television and Other Mass Media: Public Attitudes 1959-1967 (New York: Television Information Office, 1967), p. 7.

⁷Anon., "ANPA Brands TV's Figures False," Broadcasting, 72, No. 18 (1967), p. 23.

used Roper's method in conducting their own 1964 survey in San Jose, California. There was one major change. Although the same questions were used in many instances, the respondents were limited to one answer only.

Substantial differences were obtained.⁸

	<u>Roper</u>	<u>Carter and Greenberg</u>
Newspapers	55%	44%
Television	64	32
Radio	28	14
Magazines	7	7
Other People	4	3
	<u>158%</u>	<u>100%</u>

In a 1961-62 study, Westley and Severin sampled Wisconsin residents and determined that 45 per cent preferred newspapers as the most important news source. Television was preferred by 31 per cent while 24 per cent selected radio as their news source.⁹ The close correlation of these last two studies suggests that, when limited to only one choice, more of the public turn to newspapers than to television as a source of information.

It appears safe here to conclude that network television is definitely a primary source of world news for

⁸R. F. Carter and B. S. Greenberg, "Newspapers or Television: Which Do You Believe?" Journalism Quarterly, 42 (1965), p. 29.

⁹B. H. Westley and W. J. Severin, "Some Correlations of Media Credibility," Journalism Quarterly, 41 (1964), p. 333.

many Americans and at least a secondary source for many more.

Returning to the problem of the extent of coverage offered by the television networks, Cronkite has said that the public needs "a lot more (news) than television can communicate."¹⁰ Elmer Lower,¹¹ Howard K. Smith,¹² and Robert Kintner¹³ concur and point to responsible daily newspapers as the needed supplement.

Comparing broadcast and print media, John Chancellor has said, "Newspapers try to transmit facts but television is the transmission of experience in its rawest form."¹⁴ The advantages offered by television are speed, audio-visual presentation, and network alliances. Its disadvantages include: (1) the inflexible news hole of the evening news telecast, and (2) the lack of record for viewer referral. In addition, it has been argued that the network news editor needs to "balance ratings, sponsors and budget on the one hand and the responsibility to inform the

¹⁰Anon., Time, February 26, 1965, p. 52.

¹¹Elmer Lower, "Editing for the Nation," World Business (1967), p. 31.

¹²Howard K. Smith, "Television in the Nation's Service," Vital Speeches, 32 (1965), p. 79.

¹³R. E. Kintner, "Broadcasting and the News," Harpers, 230 (1965), pp. 49-55.

¹⁴Anon., Time, October 14, 1966, p. 75.

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As the translation of *novelty* is its own thing,

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and 6 years to read and 10 and 12 years to write, respectively.

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Further on the way back the temperature is about 50°.

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public on the other."¹⁵

The metropolitan newspaper editor shares the responsibility of informing the public. Because of the newspaper's widespread circulation, the responsibility of disseminating major national and international news is emphasized. National and international news, then, are areas where a study can be conducted that compares newspapers and television newscasts as sources of information. Content analysis of the coverage afforded this type of "top-interest" news story will provide a basis for studying the first problem--that of extent of coverage offered by each medium.

The second problem dealt with by this study concerns the possible effect on television news content of the use of visual materials. In a "top-interest" news story, does the availability of visual material detract from reporting the major points of information?

The television industry itself appears divided on the issue. Eric Sevareid has said that at one time "an idea wasn't news because you couldn't put a camera on it."¹⁶ Sig Mickelson said, "Sometimes the main theme of a news story becomes buried in a mass of unrelated pictures . . . consequently the news goes one way, the picture the

¹⁵Jack Kinkel, "When the Tail Wags the Dog," Saturday Review, March 12, 1966, p. 140.

¹⁶Eric Sevareid, "Politics and the Press," Nieman Reports, 21, No. 2 (1967), p. 20.

The newspaper's ownership with respect to the responsibility of informing the public, however, is not as straightforward as it might seem. The newspaper's ownership is divided into several categories: national and international news, local news, and editorial. National and international news is the most important, and is the most widely read. Local news is the second most important, and is the second most widely read. Editorial is the least important, and is the least widely read. The newspaper's ownership is divided into several categories: national and international news, local news, and editorial. National and international news is the most important, and is the most widely read. Local news is the second most important, and is the second most widely read. Editorial is the least important, and is the least widely read.

[illegible]

12. "I was killed." When the girl says "I was killed,"

¹John H. Johnson, "Johnson and the Women," *Birmingham Post-Herald*, 11 May 1977, p. 50.

other."¹⁷

It has also been argued that sometimes minutes spent on a filmed feature report, however worthwhile in itself, will cause hard news to be omitted or barely touched.¹⁸ In addition, the economic pressures of a network's investment in sending a camera team to a story locale may prompt an editor to use its reports whether or not there is a real story.¹⁹

On the other hand, a 1963 compilation of various studies concerning television news practices quotes the television newsmen interviewed as being firmly convinced that they present "more honest, unbiased, balanced reporting than do newspapers."²⁰

A definitive answer to the problem of a visual material effect is difficult to isolate. The content of any newscast has an intentional supplement of film and video tape to more forcefully bring the story to the viewer. But does this supplemental role of visuals expand to where the use of film takes priority over the full reporting of an event?

A content analysis of the network television coverage

¹⁷Sig Mickelson, "Growth of Television News, 1946-1957," Journalism Quarterly, 34, No. 3 (1957), p. 308.

¹⁸Kinkel, op. cit.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Jack Lyle and Walter Wilcox, "Television News; An Interim Report," Journal of Broadcasting, 7, No. 2 (1963), p. 165.

It has also been argued that political parties spend
 on a limited number of issues, issues considered in detail,
 will receive more votes in an election or primary.¹⁷ In
 addition, the economic importance of a party's program
 in securing a majority vote is a major factor in party
 choice to use the party system or not (see p. 100).¹⁸

In the same way, a party's position in various
 studies concerning economic issues has been shown to
 influence its success in winning votes. This is especially
 true for parties "more honest, sincere, tolerant, and
 less than the majority."¹⁹

A political party is the group of a voter
 which votes in a certain way. The success of
 any campaign can be measured by the number of votes
 which go to each party. This is the way in the
 United States. But there are other ways of measuring
 success. One is the number of votes which go to the
 party of the president. Another is the number of
 votes which go to the party of the majority.²⁰

A constant variable of the success of a party is

¹⁷ See also, "The Role of Political Parties,"
 Journal of Political Science, 19, 1 (1957), p. 100.

¹⁸ See also, "The Role of Political Parties,"
 Journal of Political Science, 19, 1 (1957), p. 100.

¹⁹ See also, "The Role of Political Parties,"
 Journal of Political Science, 19, 1 (1957), p. 100.

²⁰ See also, "The Role of Political Parties,"
 Journal of Political Science, 19, 1 (1957), p. 100.

of a national interest story and of the coverage offered on the front pages of major metropolitan daily newspapers would be expected to show a relationship. The analysis could show a higher, a similar, or a lesser percentage of events reported by one medium than the other. The relationship would then be checked to determine what effect the amount of visual materials employed by television had on the percentage of events reported by that medium.

Opinions of various leaders in the media and elsewhere have been cited accusing television of failing to fully report major news in deference to the use of visual materials. Others have denied this. However, all statements that concern this issue share one characteristic--a lack of supporting empirical data. The purpose of this study was to seek evidence bearing on the problems posed by these observations.

In summary, the two problems addressed by this study were (1) the relative extent of coverage given a national or international news story by the front pages of major newspapers and by network television, and (2) the relationship between television's use of visual materials and its reporting of the major points of information of a "top-interest" news event.

Content analysis was selected as the approach to collecting data bearing on these two problems.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

In developing an appropriate method for comparing the news content of the print and broadcast media, the first objective was to isolate a major news event that would fulfill three basic criteria.

The first criterion was that the event should be national or international in scope to ensure major media interest. Second, the event should have remained a "top-interest" story over a long enough period of time to show any trends and to provide a wide base for analysis, interpretation, and conclusions. The third criterion in selecting the event could be called "centralization of the major source of news." If all media representatives are geographically restricted to one area and given access to limited sources of news, there should be a high correlation of observations. A wide geographical separation of simultaneous occurring events could possibly introduce an artifact into the study. The news assignment desk might select the more easily accessible event to cover than reroute correspondents to the more newsworthy event.

The event selected for analysis in this study was the 1965 crisis in the Dominican Republic. This internal

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

It is desirable to experiment with the hypothesis
the new method of the study and to determine whether the
first objective was to isolate a single case even when
would fulfill these aims.

The first question was that the study should be
methodical or experimental in nature to obtain major results
interest. Second, the study should have a clear purpose
interest" every day a long study period at time to time
any results and be useful to the study for analysis. Third,
precision, and consistency. The third criterion is

selecting the study should be called "evaluation of the
major source of error." It is all within experimental error
psychological conditions to and from the study and to
find the source of error. There should be a high correlation
of measurement. A high psychological sensitivity is

simultaneous occurring under some possible conditions as
earlier data for study. The new equipment does not
select the new study necessarily want to cover them
known consequences in the new hypothesis.

The study selected for analysis in this study was the
1965 study in the Columbia Hospital, New York.

disruption ultimately involved a military commitment by the United States of some 35,000 men. The controversial role played by the United States ensured the international importance of the story and resulted in coverage by approximately 300 on-scene correspondents.

The crisis had a clearly defined beginning on April 24, 1965, and remained a top interest story until a workable cease-fire agreement was reached 26 days later.

Finally, the crisis was geographically restricted to the capital city of Santo Domingo for crisis news; to Washington, D. C., for policy developments in the United States administration and in the Organization of American States (OAS); and to New York City for developments in the United Nations.

After the event was selected, a non-content historical standard was developed for use as the basis for comparison. For this study, 90 major events (Appendix I), occurring over the 26-day span, were isolated for use as the standard. The events chosen are clearly established "facts" of history that are stable and stand as constants--dates, names, and specific acts of persons or groups, for example. The standard was derived from official documents, reports, articles published in national circulation magazines, major speeches by administration officials, and personal observations gained through the author's participation in the crisis as a military public affairs officer.

illustrated diagrammatically, showing a similar comparison of the
 various factors of the 1930-1931 and 1932-1933 seasons. The comparison
 shows up the relative importance of the various factors in the
 importance of the crop, and reveals in detail the
 experimental results.

The main aim of the study was to determine the
 effect of the various factors on the yield of the crop. The study
 was carried out in the field, and the results were compared with
 the results of the laboratory work. The study was carried out in the
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After the study was completed, a comparison
 of the results was made. The results of the study were compared with
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 field, and the results were compared with the results of the laboratory
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 and the results were compared with the results of the laboratory work.

No limit on the number of facts was set at the start of research. The objective was to establish a concise historical summary (Appendix II) from which predominant facts could be isolated to be used as the basis for comparing the reporting of the news by the different media.

A second decision was made prior to running the comparison study. In the newspapers to be selected, only those facts contained in front page stories, or the jump page continuance, would be credited. If the entire Dominican story was pushed off page one, then that newspaper would show blank coverage for that day. This arbitrary procedure was deemed necessary for an effective comparison between the time-limited news hole of a television newscast and the multi-paged newspaper.

The newspapers selected for analysis were The New York Times, Washington Post, and Chicago Tribune. All were represented by on-scene staff correspondents and all serve more than a localized audience. All were available on microfilm at the Wisconsin State Historical Library.

Of interest are the apparent editorial differences of the three newspapers. The Times condemned the United States intervention in what it described as an internal affair of the Dominicans. The Post was, for the most part, uncommitted, while the Tribune hailed the intervention for preventing a second Communist regime in the Caribbean.

In the electronic field the early evening network

The first of the series of letters was sent to the editor
 of the paper. The second was to the editor of the
 second paper. The third was to the editor of the
 third paper. The fourth was to the editor of the
 fourth paper. The fifth was to the editor of the
 fifth paper. The sixth was to the editor of the
 sixth paper. The seventh was to the editor of the
 seventh paper. The eighth was to the editor of the
 eighth paper. The ninth was to the editor of the
 ninth paper. The tenth was to the editor of the
 tenth paper. The eleventh was to the editor of the
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news telecasts were surveyed for the same established period. All networks were represented in Santo Domingo by correspondents and camera crews.

Two of the three networks, the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) and the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), made available, in New York, the original scripts used by Walter Cronkite and Chet Huntley for the period under research. In addition, audio tapes or recordings of the programs were made available to cover the instances when sound-on-film scripts by on-scene correspondents were missing.

The American Broadcasting Company (ABC) did not have the library system of the other two networks and the only records available for research were resumes of the evening news telecasts attached to the news logs of the day. To complicate matters, four logs for the period under study were missing. In order to include ABC-TV in the analysis, two more arbitrary decisions were made. Although ABC offered a television newscast seven nights a week, the analysis was limited to the 76 events occurring during the 22 days that scripts were available. Second, since no better primary source was available, the resumes were given the same weight as the completely documented scripts of the other two networks.

At the time of the crisis, 1965, there were some variations in the length and frequency per week of early

[illegible]

evening news programs. CBS offered 30 minutes of "Walter Cronkite and the News" five nights a week with no network telecast on Saturdays or Sundays. NBC-TV featured the "Huntley-Brinkley Report" in a 30-minute format and in addition presented 30 minutes of the "Saturday News Index." Peter Jennings of ABC-TV offered a 15-minute program five nights a week and was augmented nationally on both Saturday and Sunday by 15 minutes of the "Bob Young Report."

However, as surveys cited earlier have shown, a significant segment of the public depends primarily on network television as their source of news. Therefore the length and frequency of newscasts becomes irrelevant when the problem is defined as the amount of information offered by one medium as compared to another over the duration of a major news event, in this case the 26-day span of the Dominican crisis.

For this reason the three networks, with the partial exception of ABC noted earlier, were judged on the extent to which they reported all the events of the developed historical standard.

In the research of the networks' news records, notations were made of the amount of directly-related, visual material used. The basis for measurement was total length of time, in minutes and seconds. The purpose was to check a suggested relationship between the amount of visuals and the percentage of reported events.

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CHAPTER III

RESULTS

Content analysis was used to examine the front pages of the three selected newspapers and the available network television news records. The objective was to determine to what extent the 90 events selected as the historical standard had been offered to the reader or viewer.

Selection of the 1965 Dominican crisis as the news story to be studied received support in that it was given front page placement all 26 days in the Washington Post, 25 days in The New York Times, and 24 days in the Chicago Tribune. In addition, with the exception of the first day of the crisis, April 24, the story was used on all network early evening newscasts every day of the period under study.

The collected data are contained in Appendix I. The results will be presented in two parts corresponding to the two problems described in Chapter I: (1) the relative extent of coverage given an international news story by the front pages of major newspapers and by network television, and (2) the relationship between television's use of visual materials and its reporting of the major points of information of the same story.

Newspaper-Television Comparison

Collapsing the data in Appendix I into percentages of events reported (Table 1) shows The New York Times with a high of 87 per cent, reporting 78 of the 90 selected events on the front page or the jump page continuance. The Washington Post reported 85 per cent. The Chicago Tribune, with the crisis on the front page 24 of the 26 days, reported 77 per cent of the selected events. The combined average of the three newspapers shows 83 per cent of the events reported on the front page.

NBC-TV reported 80 per cent (Table 1) of the 90 selected events on 22 half-hour evening newscasts. CBS-TV, with 18 programs of 30 minutes each, reported 61 per cent of the standard. ABC-TV, offering a 15-minute newscast seven nights a week, also reported 61 per cent of the 76 events occurring over the 22 days that ABC records were available. The combined average of the three networks shows 68 per cent of the selected events reported on the early evening newscasts.

There is almost no difference between the percentage of events reported by the Times and the Post. While the 77 per cent reporting figure of the Tribune is slightly lower than that of the other newspapers, the combined reporting average of 83 per cent indicates a high degree of consensus of news judgments.

Greater differences existed among television networks

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TABLE 1

EXTENT TO WHICH THREE MAJOR NEWSPAPERS AND THE THREE
TELEVISION NETWORKS REPORTED SELECTED EVENTS OF A
MAJOR INTERNATIONAL NEWS STORY,
THE 1965 DOMINICAN CRISIS

Media	Extent to Which Crisis Reported		
	Percentage of Events Reported	Number of Events Occurring	No. of Days Newspapers Published or Newscasts Scheduled
<u>Newspapers</u>			
New York Times	87%	90	26
Chicago Tribune	77%	90	26
Washington Post	85%	90	26
Combined	83%	--	--
<u>Television Networks</u>			
ABC-TV	61%	76	26*
CBS-TV	61%	90	18
NBC-TV	80%	90	22
Combined	68%	--	--

*Records not available at ABC-TV for four of these newscasts.

in their coverage. NBC's high of 80 per cent compared favorably to the reporting percentages of the three newspapers. (Table 1) However, when compared with the 61 per cent reporting averages of the other two networks, NBC's percentage is considerably higher.

A sizable difference appears in the comparison of the average per cent of events reported on the front page (83%) versus the average per cent reported on network evening newscasts (68%).

Television's Use of Visual Materials

The networks' records were researched for the amount of film and video tape recordings concerning the Dominican crisis used in each program. The basis for measurement was total length of time, in minutes and seconds, of visual materials directly related in content to the Dominican crisis.

ABC used a total of 25 minutes and 46 seconds (25:46) of visuals in 19 of its 22 newscasts; NBC used a total of 52:07 of visuals in 18 of 22 newscasts; while CBS used 48:35 of visuals in 14 of 18 newscasts.

There was little evidence of a visuals effect in ABC newscasts. (Table 2) The 19 programs employing visual materials were ranked in order of film usage proceeding from the most to the least in terms of minutes and seconds. They were then collapsed, for comparison purposes, into high, medium, and low usage categories. The objective was

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TABLE 2

USE OF VISUAL MATERIALS BY NETWORK TELEVISION
AND PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED EVENTS OF
A MAJOR NEWS STORY REPORTED

<u>Visual Usage</u>	<u>Events Reported</u>	<u>Number of Events Occurring</u>	<u>Number of Programs</u>	<u>Average Length of Visuals</u>
<u>ABC-TV</u>				
High	62%	21	6	2:37
Medium	52%	21	7	:59
Low	67%	21	6	:34
None	62%	13	3	--
<u>CBS-TV</u>				
High	73%	15	5	5:11
Medium	44%	16	5	3:12
Low	72%	14	4	1:10
None	94%	15	4	--
<u>NBC-TV</u>				
High	65%	18	6	4:22
Medium	90%	21	6	2:38
Low	95%	21	6	1:35
None	60%	15	4	--

TABLE 1

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF AVERAGE YIELD OF CEREALS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE PERIOD 1950-1960

Country	Yield in t/ha	Yield in t/ha	Yield in t/ha	Yield in t/ha
USA	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
USSR	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
China	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
India	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Japan	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
France	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Germany	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Italy	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Spain	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Portugal	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Greece	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Turkey	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Iran	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pakistan	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
India	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
China	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
USSR	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
USA	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

to study the extent to which the events were reported in each category. There were 21 events that occurred on the days of the six newscasts of high film usage, on the days of the seven newscasts of medium film usage, and on the days of the six newscasts of low film usage. The three programs not employing visuals were on days when 13 selected events occurred.

ABC's overall reporting average was 61 per cent. There is almost no difference between this figure and the percentage of events reported on newscasts employing high visual material content (62%) and no visual materials (62%). The percentage of events reported (52%) when film usage was medium was somewhat lower than the percentage (67%) when film usage was low.

The 14 CBS newscasts that employed film or VTR were also ranked in order of usage, then collapsed into high, medium, and low usage categories. (Table 2)

The number of events that occurred on the days of the CBS newscasts in each category was not as constant as that of ABC. However, for the purpose of this study, the difference was not considered relevant. On the dates of the five programs employing a high amount of visuals, 15 selected events occurred, while on the dates of medium usage newscasts, 16 events occurred. The four low visual usage programs were aired on dates when a total of 14 events happened and, during the four program days when no

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difference was not considered relevant. In the data of
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selected events occurred while in the data of members
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study programs were listed as 11 and 11 a total of 11
events happened and, during the 11 study group data, 11

visuals were employed, 15 events occurred.

CBS's overall reporting average was 61 per cent of the 90 events selected as the standard. The number of events occurring on the days of broadcasts totaled 60. The difference, 30 events, occurred on the four weekends that CBS had no newscasts scheduled. Only 43 per cent of these were reported.

The most striking reporting percentages of CBS were the low of 44 per cent of events reported with medium length of visuals employed and the high of 94 per cent when no visuals were used. This strongly suggests that CBS tended to give more complete coverage to the news when no visual aids were used. The categories of high usage (73% reported) and low usage (72% reported) were not considered too far out of line when compared to the overall reporting percentage of CBS.

NBC employed some form of visual materials on the Dominican crisis in 18 of the 22 scheduled newscasts over the 26-day period. (Table 2) Again the programs were listed in a rank order of visual usage, then collapsed into high, medium, and low usage categories. The number of events occurring in each category was fairly constant with 18 events on the dates of broadcast of the six programs of high visual content, and 21 events on the dates of the six newscasts of medium usage and the six newscasts of low usage categories. On the dates of the four programs where

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The next section presents the empirical methodology used in the study.

THE LOW COST OF A PERSONALIZED MESSAGE

Images of objects are displayed and the user is asked to select the object that is most similar to the one shown.

On 10/10/2013, 10:10 AM, "John Doe" <john.doe@example.com> wrote:

visuals were not used, a maximum of 15 events occurred.

NBC's overall reporting average was 80 per cent of the 90 events selected as the standard. The number of events occurring on the 22 broadcast days totaled 75. The difference, 15 events, occurred on the four Sundays in the 26-day period when NBC had no scheduled news programs. NBC reported 73 per cent of these on Monday evening newscasts.

The reporting percentages of NBC differ markedly. The suggestion that fewer events are covered when more visuals are used is supported when only the 18 newscasts employing visuals are considered. High visual usage programs reported 65 per cent of the events, the medium category reflected 90 per cent coverage of events, and those programs using few visual aids reported 95 per cent of the events.

The rising curve of percentage of events reported by NBC versus a decrease in film and VTR used would logically conclude with a high reporting percentage rate when no visuals were employed. This was not the case. The reporting percentage when no visuals were used was 60 per cent. This can be considered a basis for refuting the charge that NBC's use of visual materials has a negative relationship to the extent that the network offers its viewers coverage of a "top-interest" news story.

There was no unanimity of specific dates among the networks in any of the categories. As an example, NBC's

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highest use of visuals was on May 6, which in turn was grouped in the low usage category of CBS, while the highest usage program of CBS, May 19, was in the low usage category of NBC.

Days of the week within each category were studied and again there was no trend discernible among the networks. As an example, Wednesdays were the predominant days of the week in the high visuals categories of CBS and ABC, but Fridays were predominant days in the same category for NBC with no Wednesday programs included at all.

The individual segments of film or VTR used by each network were checked to determine to what extent each contributed to the coverage of the historical standard. The films were not available; however, the description logs and the scripts used were attached as part of the record. It was then decided, for purposes of this study, to classify the segments of visual materials into two categories: (1) those that directly pertained to the developed standard, and (2) those that did not.

Table 3 shows that in the 19 newscasts where ABC employed visual materials, there were 28 separate segments originating mostly from the United Nations in New York, from Washington, D. C., and from Santo Domingo. Of these, 64% were classified as not pertaining to the standard and included political interviews, Peace Corps publicity, and

Days of the week which had delivery were marked
and some days the road conditions were the same
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same in the high season (1955 and 1956) for
Friday's were marked. Days of the week which had
with no delivery were marked as well.

The Industrial Department of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has been studying the problem of the employment of women in the home and the home industry. It has been found that the home industry is a very important part of the economy and that it is one of the most important sources of employment for women. The home industry is a very important part of the economy and it is one of the most important sources of employment for women. The home industry is a very important part of the economy and it is one of the most important sources of employment for women.

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TABLE 3

TELEVISION NETWORK NEWSFILM CONTENT AS IT CONTRIBUTED TO THE COVERAGE
OF SELECTED EVENTS OF A MAJOR NEWS STORY

Television Networks	Newsfilm Usage				Film Segments Per Program
	Contributing Segments	Noncontributing Segments	Number of Film Segments	Number of Programs Using Film	
ABC-TV	36%	64%	28	19	1.5
CBS-TV	35%	65%	26	14	1.9
NBC-TV	43%	57%	32	18	1.8

polymer percentage	polymer concentration	polymer concentration polymer concentration	polymer concentration	polymer concentration	polymer concentration
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

editorial analysis of U. S. actions. Most of the segments in this category that originated in Santo Domingo were descriptive of a city at war, showing gun emplacements, street fighting, and interviews with young soldiers and Marines.

Of the 10 remaining segments of ABC film (36%), only four originated from Santo Domingo. Because of airline disruptions and other delays in shipment, the news reported by these four segments was delayed 24 to 96 hours.

CBS had 14 newscasts employing visuals comprised of 26 separate segments. Of these, 17 pieces (65%) were classified as not pertaining to the standard, and they reported the same type of events described earlier. Of the nine remaining segments (35%), six originated from Santo Domingo and reported selected events. These six segments were also delayed in shipment from 24 to 96 hours; however, Walter Cronkite reported three of the events on camera on the day they occurred and then used the redundant portion of film when it arrived.

NBC used 32 segments of film or VTR on 18 newscasts. Eighteen segments (57%) were classified as not pertaining to the standard and were concerned with many of the same topics described earlier. Of the 14 remaining segments (43%), seven originated from Santo Domingo and were aired on arrival in New York, 24 to 72 hours after the reported event occurred.

The networks differed in their use of news film that originated in Santo Domingo and was delayed in shipment to New York. CBS tended to be redundant by reporting news events on the day they occurred and then airing the delayed newsfilm when it arrived. The other two networks appeared to delay reporting the event until the film arrived, even if the delay was as much as 72 hours.

Finally, the number of newscasts that reported all the events of the day, yet still employed visuals, is considered pertinent to this study. NBC led the three networks with ten newscasts that reported 100 per cent of the events assisted by visuals; second was CBS with five newscasts; and last, AEC with one.

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CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

In the past two decades, television has demonstrated a remarkable expansion until today there are over 75 million receivers in the United States. Paralleling the growth of the industry has been the growth and maturation of television news.

Studies cited earlier have indicated the growing popularity of television news as a primary source of information for a significant segment of the public, challenging the traditional role of the newspaper. Other studies have compared the credibility of the two media, the total content of the news, and, separately, content analysis of each medium. However, little research has been published which addresses itself to the extent of coverage given a major news event by television in relation to that given by the printed media.

In addition, various leaders of the media have accused television of failing to fully report major news in deference to the use of visual materials. Again, little if any research has been published to give evidence to support or deny these accusations.

SECTION IV

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the past few decades, television has become a household name. It is a medium that has revolutionized the way we communicate and entertain ourselves. The popularity of television has grown steadily over the years, and it is now an integral part of our lives. This report will discuss the history of television, its current state, and its future prospects.

Television has a long history, dating back to the early 20th century. The first television sets were invented in the 1920s, and they were used primarily for news and educational purposes. However, it was not until the 1940s and 1950s that television became a mass medium. During this time, the number of television sets in homes increased rapidly, and a wide variety of programming was developed. This included news, entertainment, sports, and educational programs.

In the 1960s and 1970s, television continued to grow in popularity. The introduction of color television and the development of new technologies, such as cable and satellite, further expanded the reach of the medium. By the 1980s, television had become a dominant force in American culture. It was the primary source of news and entertainment for millions of people.

However, in the 1990s and 2000s, television faced significant challenges. The rise of the Internet and the popularity of streaming services, such as Netflix and Hulu, threatened the dominance of the traditional television network. Viewers began to watch more content online, and the number of people watching television decreased.

Despite these challenges, television has managed to adapt and survive. It has embraced new technologies and formats, such as high-definition and interactive programming. It has also diversified its content, offering a wider range of options to viewers. Today, television remains a popular and influential medium, and it is likely to continue to play a major role in our lives for many years to come.

This study was addressed to these two basic problems: (1) the relative extent of coverage given a major news story by network television and by the front pages of major newspapers; and (2) the relationship between the use of visual materials on television and the extent of coverage it gives a major news story.

The method selected as an approach to the problems was content analysis of three major daily newspapers--The New York Times, Washington Post, and Chicago Tribune--and the three network television evening newscasts. The selected event, for which a historical standard was developed for use in comparing the media, was the 1965 Dominican crisis.

Some of the defects recognized in the method included (1) the lack of network consistency, in 1965, in the length and frequency of newscasts offered each week, (2) the lack of organized records maintained by ABC-TV, and (3) the arbitrary selection of the events used as the historical standard.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies, however, certain results presented by this study are considered significant enough to warrant replication using a different and more recent major news event as the comparison standard.

One conclusion drawn from the results obtained by the content analysis of the three newspapers is that a definite consensus of news judgment is indicated. The

slightly higher percentage of items carried by the Times could be attributed to the conservative-headlined, eight-column, minimum-photo format of that newspaper's front page. In addition the Times was represented on-scene in Santo Domingo by a staff of two (sometimes three) correspondents while the other two newspapers had one correspondent each.

This consensus of news judgment displayed by the newspapers is lacking among the television networks. The main implication of these data is that the length of the newscast is the prime factor in the extent to which a news event is covered. Of lesser importance is the frequency of newscasts offered each week. NBC, with six half-hour programs per week, surpassed ABC in percentage of events reported in its seven 15-minute programs per week. The low overall average of events reported by CBS appears related more to the lack of weekend newscasts than to the content offered in the 30-minute Walter Cronkite program. The data support the arguments offered by television newsmen for a minimum of a 30-minute network newscast seven nights a week. (The three networks now offer this length and frequency of newscast.)

A comparison of the broadcast and printed media in the extent to which the Dominican crisis was reported points to a definite superiority of the newspapers' front pages over both CBS and ABC newscasts. This difference is

attributed basically to the length of the ABC newscasts and the frequency of those offered by CBS. There is one other factor to be considered, however, in judging network coverage--the use of visual materials.

ABC employed the shortest length of visual materials, averaging slightly more than one minute in the 19 programs in which film or VTR was used. This could be considered obvious in that ABC's 15-minute format was half that of the other networks. However, even a proportionate comparison shows ABC using slightly less visuals than NBC, with an average of three minutes, and CBS, with an average of three and a half minutes per half-hour program.

There was no apparent relationship between the use of visual materials by ABC and the extent of coverage given the Dominican crisis. The overall percentage of events reported (61%) is equal to the percentage reported in the 19 programs employing visuals (61%) and to the 62 per cent reporting average of the three programs without visuals.

The film length and number of segments used by ABC in each program were restricted by the 15-minute time limitation of the newscast. However, the fact that only 36 per cent of the film employed contributed directly to reporting the events of the standard is considered noteworthy, since it implies the need for the news program's anchorman, Peter Jennings or Bob Young, to report the major events occurring that day.

CBS's "Walter Cronkite and the News" used more film and video tape recordings per program, both in length of time and points of origin, than either of the other network newscasts. However, only 35 per cent of the segments of film used contributed to reporting the 90 selected events. Although not systematically analyzed, the author's impression when performing the content analysis was that it appeared Cronkite gave a shorter introduction to the visuals on newscasts in the high and medium visual usage categories than to those in the low usage category. Thus, in the high usage category, the various points of origin, rather than the on-camera reporter, succeeded in reporting 73 per cent of the standard. In the medium usage category, an average of more than three minutes of film per program, Cronkite's introductions still appeared to be brief and the segments of film used had fewer points of origin. Thus, coverage in this category reflected only 44 per cent of the selected events. As the use of visuals decreased, leaving more time for on-camera reporting, Cronkite appeared to give longer introductions. For example, on May 17, a newscast, employing no visual materials, all events were reported that occurred that day including two events that were re-reported the following day when the film arrived from Santo Domingo. The next newscast, May 18, was in the high visual category and only 50 per cent of the events were reported, although a minute segment of the film dealt

with the two events reported 24 hours earlier. Only at CBS did this redundancy of reporting occur. The other network editors let the film report the news when it arrived, even if it was delayed 72 hours enroute.

Considering his on-camera reporting, it appeared that with more time available, Cronkite reported more of the day's events, thus the percentage of events reported rose to a 72 per cent average in the low visuals category and 94 per cent when no visuals were employed.

To understand the results obtained from the analysis of NBC, it is first necessary to isolate the 18 Huntley-Brinkley newscasts from the four "Saturday News Index" programs. As stated in Chapter III, 18 NBC newscasts used visuals. Of these, 17 were "The Huntley-Brinkley Report" while three of the four newscasts that employed no visual materials were offered on Saturdays. Turning to the percentage of selected events reported without regard to the use of visuals, Chet Huntley, normally the narrator for the Dominican crisis news, averaged 85 per cent while the four Saturday newscasts, employing a reduced staff, reported only 66 per cent of the events that occurred.

In looking at the relationship between the use of visuals and the coverage of events by NBC, the most noticeable trend is the increasing percentage of events reported as the length of visuals employed decreased. In contrast to Cronkite of CBS, it appeared that Chet Huntley of NBC

only to be used in the event of a disaster.

It is interesting to see differences between the two of
visitors and the average of 10 years of 1961, the year before
this trend in the increasing percentage of women reported
as the largest of visitors and visitors. It is important
to recognize that 1961, it was reported that the number of 1961

included as many items of importance in his script as time would allow, letting the film segments stand on their own or act as a supplement. Of the 32 film segments employed by NBC, the 43 per cent that contributed to coverage of the standard is a figure only slightly higher than the other two networks.

As less visuals were used by NBC, more of the daily events were reported until reaching the no-visual-usage-reporting percentage (60%). An explanation may be related to the fact that three of the four newscasts in this category were programmed on Saturday.

In summary, evidence has been introduced that bears on the two problems stated in Chapter I. First, on the average, a front page of a major daily newspaper in 1965 offered its reader a greater percentage of the items of importance within a major international news story than did the evening network television newscasts. Studying the television networks individually, the evidence strongly suggests the need for a minimum half-hour newscast seven nights a week, since the lowest reporting networks had as possible drawbacks less frequent (CBS) or shorter (ABC) newscasts than NBC.

Second, a negative relationship is indicated between the use of visual materials and the coverage of news events by at least two of the three television networks, CBS and NBC.

included as early as the 19th century in the study of the
 world's climate, but the first systematic study of the
 subject was made by the French meteorologist, L. de la Roche, in 1801.
 He was the first to use the term "climate" in its modern sense.
 He also was the first to use the term "weather" in its modern sense.
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More important, however, is the implied role of visual materials suggested by the evidence. Does television news use visual materials to report the major developments of a news story or are such materials more supplementary in content? The evidence introduced (Table 3) categorizes 57-65 per cent of the film segments employed by the networks as non-contributory to the coverage of the selected standard. Obviously the events selected for the standard were not the only major daily events. However, in content, this non-contributory film was for the most part only tangential to major events, regardless of selection criteria.

The implications left by this study deserve closer attention by other researchers through replication, especially in view of today's expanded news coverage by the three networks. Also of interest would be a study of the redundancy of the news reported when film is delayed in shipment such as the delays incurred in the arrival of filmed reports from Vietnam. Are the events of a news story reported on-camera on the day they occur or are the reports delayed until the film arrives? In news stories involving military actions, does the film contribute to the development of the story or is it "excitement" film used only for the film's sake? As the role of television news expands, these and related questions deserve the empirical approach of research.

APPENDICES

ANALYSIS

APPENDIX I

WORKSHEETS AND 90 MAJOR ITEMS OF INTEREST

Date: Saturday, April 24, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Military coup attempted in Santo Domingo
- B. Coup sponsored by supporters of Juan Bosch
- C. Reid declares coup suppressed
- D. Brief Dominican history since Bosch overthrow in 1963

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune*	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	--	x	x	x
B	x	x	--	x	x	x
C	x	x	--	x	x	--
D	x	x	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				0	0	0
*Used on inside pages						

Date: Sunday, April 25, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Government of Donald Reid Cabral toppled by military coup
- B. New junta splits over return of Bosch
- C. Jose Rafael Molina Urena proclaimed acting President by pro-Bosch faction
- D. Pro and anti-Bosch leaders identified
- E. Dominican Air Force planes strafe city

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	--	--
B	x	x	x	x	x	--
C	--	x	x	--	--	--
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
E	--	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				0	0	0
NOTE: "X" indicates item reported						

Appendix 2

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S GROUPS OF INTEREST

Date: Saturday, April 24, 1964

- Major Items of Interest:
- Military group assigned in Japan building.
 - Group sponsored by Japanese and U.S. Navy.
 - Field decision group organized.
 - Field decision group organized in 1961.

Group					
Date					
1964-75	1964-75	1964-75	1964-75	1964-75	1964-75
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102
103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114
115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138
139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174
175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186
187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204
205	206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222
223	224	225	226	227	228
229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246
247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258
259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276
277	278	279	280	281	282
283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294
295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306
307	308	309	310	311	312
313	314	315	316	317	318
319	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335	336
337	338	339	340	341	342
343	344	345	346	347	348
349	350	351	352	353	354
355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366
367	368	369	370	371	372
373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384
385	386	387	388	389	390
391	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	401	402
403	404	405	406	407	408
409	410	411	412	413	414
415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426
427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	435	436	437	438
439	440	441	442	443	444
445	446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456
457	458	459	460	461	462
463	464	465	466	467	468
469	470	471	472	473	474
475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486
487	488	489	490	491	492
493	494	495	496	497	498
499	500	501	502	503	504
505	506	507	508	509	510
511	512	513	514	515	516
517	518	519	520	521	522
523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534
535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546
547	548	549	550	551	552
553	554	555	556	557	558
559	560	561	562	563	564
565	566	567	568	569	570
571	572	573	574	575	576
577	578	579	580	581	582
583	584	585	586	587	588
589	590	591	592	593	594
595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606
607	608	609	610	611	612
613	614	615	616	617	618
619	620	621	622	623	624
625	626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635	636
637	638	639	640	641	642
643	644	645	646	647	648
649	650	651	652	653	654
655	656	657	658	659	660
661	662	663	664	665	666
667	668	669	670	671	672
673	674	675	676	677	678
679	680	681	682	683	684
685	686	687	688	689	690
691	692	693	694	695	696
697	698	699	700	701	702
703	704	705	706	707	708
709	710	711	712	713	714
715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726
727	728	729	730	731	732
733	734	735	736	737	738
739	740	741	742	743	744
745	746	747	748	749	750
751	752	753	754	755	756
757	758	759	760	761	762
763	764	765	766	767	768
769	770	771	772	773	774
775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786
787	788	789	790	791	792
793	794	795	796	797	798
799	800	801	802	803	804
805	806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815	816
817	818	819	820	821	822
823	824	825	826	827	828
829	830	831	832	833	834
835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846
847	848	849	850	851	852
853	854	855	856	857	858
859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875	876
877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888
889	890	891	892	893	894
895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906
907	908	909	910	911	912
913	914	915	916	917	918
919	920	921	922	923	924
925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942
943	944	945	946	947	948
949	950	951	952	953	954
955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966
967	968	969	970	971	972
973	974	975	976	977	978
979	980	981	982	983	984
985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996
997	998	999	1000	1001	1002
1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014
1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020
1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026
1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032
1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038
1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044
1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050
1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056
1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062
1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068
1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074
1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086
1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092
1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098
1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104
1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110
1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116
1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122
1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128
1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134
1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140
1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146
1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152
1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158
1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164
1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170
1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176
1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182
1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188
1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194
1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206
1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212
1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218
1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224
1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230
1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236
1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242
1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248
1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254
1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266
1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272
1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284
1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290
1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296
1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Monday, April 26, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. U. S. decision to evacuate U. S. nationals from Santo Domingo
- B. Rebels (pro-Bosch faction) distribute arms to citizens
- C. Further strafing of city by Dominican aircraft
- D. U. S. Navy amphibious task force, with embarked Marines, standing by

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	--	--
B	x	x	x	--	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	--	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:40	0	0

Date: Tuesday, April 27, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Dominican revolt fails as pro-Bosch leaders surrender
- B. U. S. Navy evacuates U. S. citizens
- C. Interim junta to be formed by loyalist military
- D. Recap of rebellion

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	--	x	x
D	x	x	x	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:40	:28	1:00

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

Appendix 2 (continued)

Date: Sunday, April 24, 1966

Major items of discussion:

- U.S. decision to withdraw all U.S. nuclear arms from Europe
- U.S. decision to withdraw all U.S. nuclear arms from Europe
- U.S. decision to withdraw all U.S. nuclear arms from Europe
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Table 1						Page 11
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Wednesday, April 28, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Rebels reorganize and hold downtown Santo Domingo
- B. 400 U. S. Marines land in Santo Domingo
- C. Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) convenes in Washington, D. C.
- D. President Johnson addresses U. S. public via radio and television giving U. S. position

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				0	:56	0

Date: Thursday, April 29, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. 2,500 U. S. Army troops land in Santo Domingo
- B. Rebels fire on U. S. Embassy
- C. OAS resolution passed calling for cease-fire and establishment of a security zone
- D. First indication of Communist activity in rebel forces

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	--	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				3:55	2:14	1:30

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX A (continued)

Notes: Wednesday, April 14, 1964

Major items of interest:
 1. Remains reexamined and hair samples sent to Douglas
 2. FBI M. A. Perkins took in 10:00 P.M.
 3. Council of the Government of Western Samoa (GWS)
 4. Conference in Washington, D. C.
 5. President Johnson addresses M. A. Perkins via radio
 and television giving a 15-minute speech

Items					
Notes					
Time	Topic	Remarks	APC-TV	WPC-TV	OSP-TV
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
Time covered by TV signals					
1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00

Notes: Wednesday, April 15, 1964

Major items of interest:
 1. FBI M. A. Perkins took in 10:00 P.M.
 2. Council of the Government of Western Samoa (GWS)
 3. Conference in Washington, D. C.
 4. President Johnson addresses M. A. Perkins via radio
 and television giving a 15-minute speech

Items					
Notes					
Time	Topic	Remarks	APC-TV	WPC-TV	OSP-TV
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
Time covered by TV signals					
1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00

NOTE: *TV signals from Western

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Friday, April 30, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Cease-fire agreement signed in Santo Domingo
- B. Cease-fire agreement ignored by rebel faction
- C. First U. S. casualties reported
- D. President Johnson's second address to U. S. public

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV*	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x		x	--
B	x	x	x		x	--
C	x	x	x		x	--
D	x	x	x		x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals					3:34	2:55

*Records not available

Date: Saturday, May 1, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. 2,000 more U. S. troops sent to Santo Domingo
- B. OAS sends five-man peace mission to Santo Domingo
- C. Marines secure International Safety Zone (ISZ) in Santo Domingo
- D. President Johnson stresses humanitarian aspects of U. S. intervention

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV*	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x		x	x
B	x	x	x		x	--
C	x	x	x		x	--
D	x	x	x		--	x
Time consumed by TV visuals					2:30	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

*Records not available

1. General Information
2. Physical Description
3. Chemical Analysis
4. Biological Data
5. Environmental Data
6. Conclusions
7. References
8. Appendices
9. Tables
10. Figures
11. Summary
12. Index
13. Glossary
14. Abbreviations
15. Footnotes
16. Endnotes
17. Notes
18. References
19. Appendices
20. Tables
21. Figures
22. Summary
23. Index
24. Glossary
25. Abbreviations
26. Footnotes
27. Endnotes
28. Notes
29. References
30. Appendices
31. Tables
32. Figures
33. Summary
34. Index
35. Glossary
36. Abbreviations
37. Footnotes
38. Endnotes
39. Notes
40. References
41. Appendices
42. Tables
43. Figures
44. Summary
45. Index
46. Glossary
47. Abbreviations
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ministry and department

Order No. 100-100000-100000

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Alaska:

1999

Line	Foot	Width	Red-Y	Red-Y	Red-Y
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6

Received 10/1/01; accepted 10/1/01

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Sunday, May 2, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. President Johnson charges Communist control
- B. Last of U. S. troop buildup moves into Santo Domingo
- C. OAS team establishes second cease-fire agreement
- D. Special Presidential envoy, John B. Martin, arrives in Santo Domingo

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV*	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x		x	x
B	x	x	x		x	--
C	x	x	x		x	--
D	x	--	--		x	--
Time consumed by TV visuals					0	0

*Records not available

Date: Monday, May 3, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. OAS Inter-American Peace Force sought by U. S.
- B. USSR charges U. S. of charter violation in UN Security Council
- C. President Johnson restates Communist charges and calls for effective peace prior to U. S. withdrawal
- D. Supply corridor link-up effected by Marines and Army

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	--	--	x	--
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	--
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:17	2:22	3:35

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

EXHIBIT 2 (continued)

Date: Monday, May 1, 1962

Major Items of Interest:
 A. President Johnson's speech to Congress
 B. U.S. troops in Vietnam
 C. U.S. troops in Vietnam
 D. U.S. troops in Vietnam
 E. U.S. troops in Vietnam

Form

Index

Form	Index	Form	Index	Form	Index
1	1	2	2	3	3
4	4	5	5	6	6
7	7	8	8	9	9
10	10	11	11	12	12
13	13	14	14	15	15
16	16	17	17	18	18
19	19	20	20	21	21
22	22	23	23	24	24
25	25	26	26	27	27
28	28	29	29	30	30
31	31	32	32	33	33
34	34	35	35	36	36
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673	673	674	674	675	675
676	676	677	677	678	678
679	679	680	680	681	681

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Tuesday, May 4, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Rebels name Col. Caamano as "Constitutional President"
- B. ISZ expanded four blocks by Marines

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	--	x	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:00	5:29	5:40

Date: Wednesday, May 5, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. OAS approves IAPF
- B. Another cease-fire agreed to by all factions
- C. U. S. releases names of 58 alleged Communists involved in rebel cause
- D. U. S. Marine captured by rebels

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	--	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:45	2:51	4:10

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (Cont'd)

Date: Tuesday, May 4, 1965

Major items of interest:
 1. Billie Jean Cole, Chairman of "Feminist Movement"
 2. The expanded role of women in business

Topic	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place
1	8:00	1000	8:00	1000	8:00	1000
2	8:15	1000	8:15	1000	8:15	1000
3	8:30	1000	8:30	1000	8:30	1000
4	8:45	1000	8:45	1000	8:45	1000
5	9:00	1000	9:00	1000	9:00	1000
6	9:15	1000	9:15	1000	9:15	1000
7	9:30	1000	9:30	1000	9:30	1000
8	9:45	1000	9:45	1000	9:45	1000
9	10:00	1000	10:00	1000	10:00	1000
10	10:15	1000	10:15	1000	10:15	1000
11	10:30	1000	10:30	1000	10:30	1000
12	10:45	1000	10:45	1000	10:45	1000
13	11:00	1000	11:00	1000	11:00	1000
14	11:15	1000	11:15	1000	11:15	1000
15	11:30	1000	11:30	1000	11:30	1000
16	11:45	1000	11:45	1000	11:45	1000
17	12:00	1000	12:00	1000	12:00	1000
18	12:15	1000	12:15	1000	12:15	1000
19	12:30	1000	12:30	1000	12:30	1000
20	12:45	1000	12:45	1000	12:45	1000
21	1:00	1000	1:00	1000	1:00	1000
22	1:15	1000	1:15	1000	1:15	1000
23	1:30	1000	1:30	1000	1:30	1000
24	1:45	1000	1:45	1000	1:45	1000
25	2:00	1000	2:00	1000	2:00	1000
26	2:15	1000	2:15	1000	2:15	1000
27	2:30	1000	2:30	1000	2:30	1000
28	2:45	1000	2:45	1000	2:45	1000
29	3:00	1000	3:00	1000	3:00	1000
30	3:15	1000	3:15	1000	3:15	1000
31	3:30	1000	3:30	1000	3:30	1000
32	3:45	1000	3:45	1000	3:45	1000
33	4:00	1000	4:00	1000	4:00	1000
34	4:15	1000	4:15	1000	4:15	1000
35	4:30	1000	4:30	1000	4:30	1000
36	4:45	1000	4:45	1000	4:45	1000
37	5:00	1000	5:00	1000	5:00	1000
38	5:15	1000	5:15	1000	5:15	1000
39	5:30	1000	5:30	1000	5:30	1000
40	5:45	1000	5:45	1000	5:45	1000
41	6:00	1000	6:00	1000	6:00	1000
42	6:15	1000	6:15	1000	6:15	1000
43	6:30	1000	6:30	1000	6:30	1000
44	6:45	1000	6:45	1000	6:45	1000
45	7:00	1000	7:00	1000	7:00	1000
46	7:15	1000	7:15	1000	7:15	1000
47	7:30	1000	7:30	1000	7:30	1000
48	7:45	1000	7:45	1000	7:45	1000
49	8:00	1000	8:00	1000	8:00	1000
50	8:15	1000	8:15	1000	8:15	1000
51	8:30	1000	8:30	1000	8:30	1000
52	8:45	1000	8:45	1000	8:45	1000
53	9:00	1000	9:00	1000	9:00	1000
54	9:15	1000	9:15	1000	9:15	1000
55	9:30	1000	9:30	1000	9:30	1000
56	9:45	1000	9:45	1000	9:45	1000
57	10:00	1000	10:00	1000	10:00	1000
58	10:15	1000	10:15	1000	10:15	1000
59	10:30	1000	10:30	1000	10:30	1000
60	10:45	1000	10:45	1000	10:45	1000
61	11:00	1000	11:00	1000	11:00	1000
62	11:15	1000	11:15	1000	11:15	1000
63	11:30	1000	11:30	1000	11:30	1000
64	11:45	1000	11:45	1000	11:45	1000
65	12:00	1000	12:00	1000	12:00	1000
66	12:15	1000	12:15	1000	12:15	1000
67	12:30	1000	12:30	1000	12:30	1000
68	12:45	1000	12:45	1000	12:45	1000
69	1:00	1000	1:00	1000	1:00	1000
70	1:15	1000	1:15	1000	1:15	1000
71	1:30	1000	1:30	1000	1:30	1000
72	1:45	1000	1:45	1000	1:45	1000
73	2:00	1000	2:00	1000	2:00	1000
74	2:15	1000	2:15	1000	2:15	1000
75	2:30	1000	2:30	1000	2:30	1000
76	2:45	1000	2:45	1000	2:45	1000
77	3:00	1000	3:00	1000	3:00	1000
78	3:15	1000	3:15	1000	3:15	1000
79	3:30	1000	3:30	1000	3:30	1000
80	3:45	1000	3:45	1000	3:45	1000
81	4:00	1000	4:00	1000	4:00	1000
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91	6:30	1000	6:30	1000	6:30	1000
92	6:45	1000	6:45	1000	6:45	1000
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94	7:15	1000	7:15	1000	7:15	1000
95	7:30	1000	7:30	1000	7:30	1000
96	7:45	1000	7:45	1000	7:45	1000
97	8:00	1000	8:00	1000	8:00	1000
98	8:15	1000	8:15	1000	8:15	1000
99	8:30	1000	8:30	1000	8:30	1000
100	8:45	1000	8:45	1000	8:45	1000

Date: Wednesday, May 5, 1965

Major items of interest:
 A. OAI approved 1965
 B. Southern Community Council on up all services
 C. D. H. Wilson's report of 1964 Southern Community
 D. Wilson's report on equal work
 E. D. H. Wilson's report on equal work

Topic	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place
1	8:00	1000	8:00	1000	8:00	1000
2	8:15	1000	8:15	1000	8:15	1000
3	8:30	1000	8:30	1000	8:30	1000
4	8:45	1000	8:45	1000	8:45	1000
5	9:00	1000	9:00	1000	9:00	1000
6	9:15	1000	9:15	1000	9:15	1000
7	9:30	1000	9:30	1000	9:30	1000
8	9:45	1000	9:45	1000	9:45	1000
9	10:00	1000	10:00	1000	10:00	1000
10	10:15	1000	10:15	1000	10:15	1000
11	10:30	1000	10:30	1000	10:30	1000
12	10:45	1000	10:45	1000	10:45	1000
13	11:00	1000	11:00	1000	11:00	1000
14	11:15	1000	11:15	1000	11:15	1000
15	11:30	1000	11:30	1000	11:30	1000
16	11:45	1000	11:45	1000	11:45	1000
17	12:00	1000	12:00	1000	12:00	1000
18	12:15	1000	12:15	1000	12:15	1000
19	12:30	1000	12:30	1000	12:30	1000
20	12:45	1000	12:45	1000	12:45	1000
21	1:00	1000	1:00	1000	1:00	1000
22	1:15	1000	1:15	1000	1:15	1000
23	1:30	1000	1:30	1000	1:30	1000
24	1:45	1000	1:45	1000	1:45	1000
25	2:00	1000	2:00	1000	2:00	1000
26	2:15	1000	2:15	1000	2:15	1000
27	2:30	1000	2:30	1000	2:30	1000
28	2:45	1000	2:45	1000	2:45	1000
29	3:00	1000	3:00	1000	3:00	1000
30	3:15	1000	3:15	1000	3:15	1000
31	3:30	1000	3:30	1000	3:30	1000
32	3:45	1000	3:45	1000	3:45	1000
33	4:00	1000	4:00	1000	4:00	1000
34	4:15	1000	4:15	1000	4:15	1000
35	4:30	1000	4:30	1000	4:30	1000
36	4:45	1000	4:45	1000	4:45	1000
37	5:00	1000	5:00	1000	5:00	1000
38	5:15	1000	5:15	1000	5:15	1000
39	5:30	1000	5:30	1000	5:30	1000
40	5:45	1000	5:45	1000	5:45	1000
41	6:00	1000	6:00	1000	6:00	1000
42	6:15	1000	6:15	1000	6:15	1000
43	6:30	1000	6:30	1000	6:30	1000
44	6:45	1000	6:45	1000	6:45	1000
45	7:00	1000	7:00	1000	7:00	1000
46	7:15	1000	7:15	1000	7:15	1000
47	7:30	1000	7:30	1000	7:30	1000
48	7:45	1000	7:45	1000	7:45	1000
49	8:00	1000	8:00	1000	8:00	1000
50	8:15	1000	8:15	1000	8:15	1000
51	8:30	1000	8:30	1000	8:30	1000
52	8:45	1000	8:45	1000	8:45	1000
53	9:00	1000	9:00	1000	9:00	1000
54	9:15	1000	9:15	1000	9:15	1000
55	9:30	1000	9:30	1000	9:30	1000
56	9:45	1000	9:45	1000	9:45	1000
57	10:00	1000	10:00	1000	10:00	1000
58	10:15	1000	10:15	1000	10:15	1000
59	10:30	1000	10:30	1000	10:30	1000
60	10:45	1000	10:45	1000	10:45	1000
61	11:00	1000	11:00	1000	11:00	1000
62	11:15	1000	11:15	1000	11:15	1000
63	11:30	1000	11:30	1000	11:30	1000
64	11:45	1000	11:45	1000	11:45	1000
65	12:00	1000	12:00	1000	12:00	1000
66	12:15	1000	12:15	1000	12:15	1000
67	12:30	1000	12:30	1000	12:30	1000
68	12:45	1000	12:45	1000	12:45	1000
69	1:00	1000	1:00	1000	1:00	1000
70	1:15	1000	1:15	1000	1:15	1000
71	1:30	1000	1:30	1000	1:30	1000
72	1:45	1000	1:45	1000	1:45	1000
73	2:00	1000	2:00	1000	2:00	1000
74	2:15	1000	2:15	1000	2:15	1000
75	2:30	1000	2:30	1000	2:30	1000

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Thursday, May 6, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Four Marines killed in rebel area when medical convoy makes wrong turn
- B. Two U. S. news correspondents wounded by Marines at Santo Domingo checkpoint
- C. Bosch (from San Juan) charges U. S. complicity in loyalist air attacks on Santo Domingo

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	--	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:53	5:37	2:10

Date: Friday, May 7, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Five-man civilian-military loyalist junta headed by Brig. Gen. Imbert replaces three-man junta
- B. OAS advances plan of three-man OAS trusteeship
- C. OAS hears report from returned five-man peace mission

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	--
B	x	x	--	x	x	--
C	x	x	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:00	3:52	2:00

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (Continued)

Date: Thursday, May 6, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Four German B-111s in flight over Berlin (see below)
- B. Two U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom II fighters in flight over Berlin
- C. Soviet (Moscow) charges of U.S. complicity in the Berlin crisis

Items						Time	
VO-001	VO-002	VO-003	VO-004	VO-005	VO-006	Time	Time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
						Time	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
						Time	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
						Time	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
						Time	
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
						Time	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
						Time	
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
						Time	
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
						Time	
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
						Time	
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
						Time	
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
						Time	
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
						Time	
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
						Time	
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
						Time	
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
						Time	
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
						Time	
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
						Time	
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
						Time	
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
						Time	
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
						Time	
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
						Time	
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
						Time	
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
						Time	
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
						Time	
209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
						Time	
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
						Time	
225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232
						Time	
233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
						Time	
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
						Time	
249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
						Time	
257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
						Time	
265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272
						Time	
273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
						Time	
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
						Time	
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296
						Time	
297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
						Time	
305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
						Time	
313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
						Time	
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
						Time	
329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
						Time	
337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344
						Time	
345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
						Time	
353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
						Time	
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368
						Time	
369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376
						Time	
377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
						Time	
385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392
						Time	
393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
						Time	
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
						Time	
409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416
						Time	
417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424
						Time	
425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
						Time	
433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
						Time	
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448
						Time	
449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456
						Time	
457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464
						Time	
465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472
						Time	
473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
						Time	
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488
						Time	
489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496
						Time	
497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504
						Time	
505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512
						Time	
513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
						Time	
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
						Time	
529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536
						Time	
537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544
						Time	
545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552
						Time	
553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
						Time	
561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568
						Time	
569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
						Time	
577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584
						Time	
585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592
						Time	
593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
						Time	
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608
						Time	
609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616
						Time	
617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624
						Time	
625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632
						Time	
633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
						Time	
641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648
						Time	
649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656
						Time	
657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664
						Time	
665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672
						Time	
673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680
						Time	
681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688
						Time	
689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696
						Time	
697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704
						Time	
705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712
						Time	
713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
						Time	
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728
						Time	
729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736
						Time	
737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744
						Time	
745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752
						Time	
753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760
						Time	
761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768
						Time	
769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776
						Time	
777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784
						Time	
785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792
						Time	
793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
						Time	
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808
						Time	
809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816
						Time	
817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824
						Time	
825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832
						Time	
833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
						Time	
841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848
						Time	
849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856
						Time	
857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
						Time	
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872
						Time	
873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
						Time	
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888
						Time	
889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896
						Time	
897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904
						Time	
905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912
						Time	
913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
						Time	
921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928
						Time	
929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
						Time	
937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944
						Time	
945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952
						Time	
953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
						Time	
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968
						Time	
969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976
						Time	
977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984
						Time	
985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992
						Time	
993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
						Time	
1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
						Time	
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016
						Time	
1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024
						Time	
1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032
						Time	
1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040
						Time	
1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048
						Time	
1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056
						Time	
1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064
						Time	
1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072
						Time	
1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
						Time	
1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088
						Time	
1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096
						Time	
1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104
						Time	
1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112
						Time	
1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Saturday, May 8, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Rebels charge new loyalist junta illegal
- B. With cease-fire in effect, one Marine killed and three Army troops wounded
- C. Two hundred rebels surrender weapons
- D. U. S. expresses opposition to both far right and far left governments for Dominican Republic and hope for OAS taking active role in new government formation

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	x	x
B	x	x	--	x	x	x
C	--	--	x	--	--	--
D	x	--	--	x	x	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				:31	0	0

Date: Sunday, May 9, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Imbert dismisses eight loyalist officers as conciliatory move
- B. Three Navy men captured by rebels
- C. Marines deploy 105 mm. howitzers aimed at city

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	--	--
B	--	x	x	--	x	--
C	x	--	--	--	--	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:49	0	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Monday, May 10, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Brig. Gen. Wessin agrees to resign and depart Dominican Republic
- B. Wessin retracts resignation decision
- C. OAS votes to extend mandate of Peace Commission

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	--	x
C	x	x	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				:53	3:52	3:50

Date: Tuesday, May 11, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Presidential envoy Martin meets with Caamano
- B. U. S. now advocates coalition government
- C. U. S. opposes UN resolution as prejudiced to OAS authority

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	--	x	x	x	x
B	x	--	--	--	--	x
C	--	x	--	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:12	2:11	4:20

NOTE: "x" indicates item reported

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Monday, May 10, 1964

Major items of interest:
 1. Bill, Lee, Warren agrees to design and design
 2. Warren agrees to design and design
 3. Warren agrees to design and design
 4. Warren agrees to design and design
 5. Warren agrees to design and design

Item	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place
A	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
B	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
C	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Time consumed by TV visual								
	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00

Date: Tuesday, May 11, 1964

Major items of interest:
 1. Presidential and Warren agree to design and design
 2. Warren agrees to design and design
 3. Warren agrees to design and design
 4. Warren agrees to design and design
 5. Warren agrees to design and design

Item	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place
A	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
B	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
C	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Time consumed by TV visual								
	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00

NOTE: "X" indicates item repeated

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Wednesday, May 12, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. OAS votes to postpone Ministers' Conference in Rio de Janerio, Dominican crisis given as reason
- B. OAS mediators meet with both factions in Santo Domingo for settlement negotiation
- C. U. S. Embassy registers official complaint with rebels on cease-fire violations

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	--	x	--	--	--	--
B	x	x	x	x	x	--
C	x	--	x	--	x	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:33	3:11	5:15

Date: Thursday, May 13, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Loyalist aircraft strafe rebel-held Radio Santo Domingo
- B. Wild shots from strafing aircraft hit near U. S. Embassy
- C. Major loyalist/rebel clash in north sector of city

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	--	x	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:30	2:06	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

Appendix E (Continued)

Date: Wednesday, May 11, 1966

Items of Interest:
 A. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.
 B. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.
 C. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.
 D. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.
 E. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.

Item	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place
1	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
2	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
3	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
4	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
5	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
6	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
7	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
8	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
9	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
10	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00

Date: Thursday, May 12, 1966

Items of Interest:
 A. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.
 B. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.
 C. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.
 D. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.
 E. One notice to purchase bicycles, computers, etc.

Item	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place
1	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
2	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
3	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
4	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
5	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
6	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
7	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
8	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
9	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
10	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00

Date: Friday, May 13, 1966

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Friday, May 14, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. UN dispatches fact-finding mission to Santo Domingo
- B. Loyalist ground forces launch all-out attack on Radio Santo Domingo
- C. Honduran troops arrive as first augmentation of IAPF

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	--	x	x	x
B	x	--	x	x	x	--
C	--	--	x	x	x	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				:30	3:45	2:30

Date: Saturday, May 15, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. Loyalist/rebel clash in northern sector of city grows to major proportions
- B. OAS issues official call to both sides to restore truce
- C. Pacifist groups present demand in Washington for U. S. withdrawal

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune*	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	--	x	x	x
B	x	--	--	--	--	--
C	--	x	--	--	--	--
Time consumed by TV visuals				:32	0	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

* Used on inside pages

(Continued) I (continued)

Date: Friday, May 11, 1962

Major items of interest:
 1. On May 11, 1962, a large number of birds were seen on the island.
 2. The birds were seen in the area of the lagoon.
 3. The birds were seen in the area of the lagoon.
 4. The birds were seen in the area of the lagoon.

Time	Area	Number of birds	Time	Area	Number of birds
1:30	1	1	2:30	1	1
2:30	1	1	3:30	1	1
3:30	1	1	4:30	1	1
4:30	1	1	5:30	1	1
5:30	1	1	6:30	1	1
6:30	1	1	7:30	1	1
7:30	1	1	8:30	1	1
8:30	1	1	9:30	1	1
9:30	1	1	10:30	1	1
10:30	1	1	11:30	1	1
11:30	1	1	12:30	1	1
12:30	1	1	13:30	1	1
13:30	1	1	14:30	1	1
14:30	1	1	15:30	1	1
15:30	1	1	16:30	1	1
16:30	1	1	17:30	1	1
17:30	1	1	18:30	1	1
18:30	1	1	19:30	1	1
19:30	1	1	20:30	1	1
20:30	1	1	21:30	1	1
21:30	1	1	22:30	1	1
22:30	1	1	23:30	1	1
23:30	1	1	24:30	1	1

Date: Saturday, May 12, 1962

Major items of interest:
 1. On May 12, 1962, a large number of birds were seen on the island.
 2. The birds were seen in the area of the lagoon.
 3. The birds were seen in the area of the lagoon.
 4. The birds were seen in the area of the lagoon.

Time	Area	Number of birds	Time	Area	Number of birds
1:30	1	1	2:30	1	1
2:30	1	1	3:30	1	1
3:30	1	1	4:30	1	1
4:30	1	1	5:30	1	1
5:30	1	1	6:30	1	1
6:30	1	1	7:30	1	1
7:30	1	1	8:30	1	1
8:30	1	1	9:30	1	1
9:30	1	1	10:30	1	1
10:30	1	1	11:30	1	1
11:30	1	1	12:30	1	1
12:30	1	1	13:30	1	1
13:30	1	1	14:30	1	1
14:30	1	1	15:30	1	1
15:30	1	1	16:30	1	1
16:30	1	1	17:30	1	1
17:30	1	1	18:30	1	1
18:30	1	1	19:30	1	1
19:30	1	1	20:30	1	1
20:30	1	1	21:30	1	1
21:30	1	1	22:30	1	1
22:30	1	1	23:30	1	1
23:30	1	1	24:30	1	1

Date: "X" indicates time reported

* Data on island page

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Sunday, May 16, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. McGeorge Bundy and Thomas Mann arrive in Santo Domingo as part of a four-man Presidential peace team
- B. Imbert urged to resign by U. S. and refuses
- C. Heavy fighting continues with rebel charges of U. S. assistance to loyalists

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	--	x	--
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:01	0	0

Date: Monday, May 17, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. U. S. negotiators and Caamano agree on Guzman as coalition leader
- B. Imbert opposes Guzman and again refuses to resign
- C. U. S. offers command of U. S. forces in Dominican Republic to OAS as part of IAPF
- D. Imbert defies OAS plea for cease-fire in north sector of city

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	x	x	x	--	x	x
C	x	x	x	--	x	x
D	--	x	x	--	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				:56	2:56	0

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

1. Heavy lifting equipment with rated capacity of 7.5 tons
2. Infant support system of 1.5 and 2.0 tons
3. Gearing to gear at 2000 rpm (minimum) (maximum 1000 rpm)
4. Hydraulic pump and 1000 rpm (minimum) (maximum 1000 rpm)

594-97

Time	Prof	Student	100-10	100-10	100-10
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5

1. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
2. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
3. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
4. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
5. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
6. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
7. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
8. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
9. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]
10. Letter dated 2001-01-10 to Mr. [redacted] re: [redacted]

VT-200	VT-200	VT-200	VT-200	VT-200	VT-200	VT-200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77
78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95	96	97	98
99	100	101	102	103	104	105

APPENDIX I (continued)

Date: Tuesday, May 18, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. OAS told U. S. favors broad-based civilian-controlled coalition
- B. UN cease-fire plan recommended, rebels accept, Imbert opposes

Items	Media				
	Times*	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV**NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	--	x	--	x	--
B	--	--	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				2:30	3:10

*Used on inside pages

**No records available

Date: Wednesday, May 19, 1965

Major Items of Interest:

- A. OAS peace commission charges UN committee with obstructing attempts for peace
- B. Imbert forces win major victory in north sector fighting
- C. Both factions agree to UN-sponsored truce

Items	Media					
	Times	Post	Tribune	ABC-TV	NBC-TV	CBS-TV
A	x	x	x	--	x	x
B	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x
Time consumed by TV visuals				1:19	1:35	6:30

NOTE: "X" indicates item reported

1. The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, and is being furnished to you for your information.

11-00000

2

1

Received 1987
March 17

- [illegible]

1994-1995 1996-1997 1998-1999 2000-2001 2002-2003 2004-2005 2006-2007 2008-2009 2010-2011 2012-2013 2014-2015 2016-2017 2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023 2024-2025 2026-2027 2028-2029 2030-2031 2032-2033 2034-2035 2036-2037 2038-2039 2040-2041 2042-2043 2044-2045 2046-2047 2048-2049 2050-2051 2052-2053 2054-2055 2056-2057 2058-2059 2060-2061 2062-2063 2064-2065 2066-2067 2068-2069 2070-2071 2072-2073 2074-2075 2076-2077 2078-2079 2080-2081 2082-2083 2084-2085 2086-2087 2088-2089 2090-2091 2092-2093 2094-2095 2096-2097 2098-2099 2100-2101 2102-2103 2104-2105 2106-2107 2108-2109 2110-2111 2112-2113 2114-2115 2116-2117 2118-2119 2120-2121 2122-2123 2124-2125 2126-2127 2128-2129 2130-2131 2132-2133 2134-2135 2136-2137 2138-2139 2140-2141 2142-2143 2144-2145 2146-2147 2148-2149 2150-2151 2152-2153 2154-2155 2156-2157 2158-2159 2160-2161 2162-2163 2164-2165 2166-2167 2168-2169 2170-2171 2172-2173 2174-2175 2176-2177 2178-2179 2180-2181 2182-2183 2184-2185 2186-2187 2188-2189 2190-2191 2192-2193 2194-2195 2196-2197 2198-2199 2200-2201 2202-2203 2204-2205 2206-2207 2208-2209 2210-2211 2212-2213 2214-2215 2216-2217 2218-2219 2220-2221 2222-2223 2224-2225 2226-2227 2228-2229 2230-2231 2232-2233 2234-2235 2236-2237 2238-2239 2240-2241 2242-2243 2244-2245 2246-2247 2248-2249 2250-2251 2252-2253 2254-2255 2256-2257 2258-2259 2260-2261 2262-2263 2264-2265 2266-2267 2268-2269 2270-2271 2272-2273 2274-2275 2276-2277 2278-2279 2280-2281 2282-2283 2284-2285 2286-2287 2288-2289 2290-2291 2292-2293 2294-2295 2296-2297 2298-2299 2300-2301 2302-2303 2304-2305 2306-2307 2308-2309 2310-2311 2312-2313 2314-2315 2316-2317 2318-2319 2320-2321 2322-2323 2324-2325 2326-2327 2328-2329 2330-2331 2332-2333 2334-2335 2336-2337 2338-2339 2340-2341 2342-2343 2344-2345 2346-2347 2348-2349 2350-2351 2352-2353 2354-2355 2356-2357 2358-2359 2360-2361 2362-2363 2364-2365 2366-2367 2368-2369 2370-2371 2372-2373 2374-2375 2376-2377 2378-2379 2380-2381 2382-2383 2384-2385 2386-2387 2388-2389 2390-2391 2392-2393 2394-2395 2396-2397 2398-2399 2400-2401 2402-2403 2404-2405 2406-2407 2408-2409 2410-2411 2412-2413 2414-2415 2416-2417 2418-2419 2420-2421 2422-2423 2424-2425 2426-2427 2428-2429 2430-2431 2432-2433 2434-2435 2436-2437 2438-2439 2440-2441 2442-2443 2444-2445 2446-2447 2448-2449 2450-2451 2452-2453 2454-2455 2456-2457 2458-2459 2460-2461 2462-2463 2464-2465 2466-2467 2468-2469 2470-2471 2472-2473 2474-2475 2476-2477 2478-2479 2480-2481 2482-2483 2484-2485 2486-2487 2488-2489 2490-2491 2492-2493 2494-2495 2496-2497 2498-2499 2500-2501 2502-2503 2504-2505 2506-2507 2508-2509 2510-2511 2512-2513 2514-2515 2516-2517 2518-2519 2520-2521 2522-2523 2524-2525 2526-2527 2528-2529 2530-2531 2532-2533 2534-2535 2536-2537 2538-2539 2540-2541 2542-2543 2544-2545 2546-2547 2548-2549 2550-2551 2552-2553 2554-2555 2556-2557 2558-2559 2560-2561 2562-2563 2564-2565 2566-2567 2568-2569 2570-2571 2572-2573 2574-2575 2576-2577 2578-2579 2580-2581 2582-2583 2584-2585 2586-2587 2588-2589 2590-2591 2592-2593 2594-2595 2596-2597 2598-2599 2600-2601 2602-2603 2604-2605 2606-2607 2608-2609 2610-2611 2612-2613 2614-2615 2616-2617 2618-2619 2620-2621 2622-2623 2624-2625 2626-2627 2628-2629 2630-2631 2632-2633 2634-2635 2636-2637 2638-2639 2640-2641 2642-2643 2644-2645 2646-2647 2648-2649 2650-2651 2652-2653 2654-2655 2656-2657 2658-2659 2660-2661 2662-2663 2664-2665 2666-2667 2668-2669 2670-2671 2672-2673 2674-2675 2676-2677 2678-2679 2680-2681 2682-2683 2684-2685 2686-2687 2688-2689 2690-2691 2692-2693 2694-2695 2696-2697 2698-2699 2700-2701 2702-2703 2704-2705 2706-2707 2708-2709 2710-2711 2712-2713 2714-2715 2716-2717 2718-2719 2720-2721 2722-2723 2724-2725 2726-2727 2728-2729 2730-2731 2732-2733 2734-2735 2736-2737 2738-2739 2740-2741 2742-2743 2744-2745 2746-2747 2748-2749 2750-2751 2752-2753 2754-2755 2756-2757 2758-2759 2760-2761 2762-2763 2764-2765 2766-2767 2768-2769 2770-2771 2772-2773 2774-2775 2776-2777 2778-2779 2780-2781 2782-2783 2784-2785 2786-2787 2788-2789 2790-2791 2792-2793 2794-2795 2796-2797 2798-2799 2800-2801 2802-2803 2804-2805 2806-2807 2808-2809 2810-2811 2812-2

APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CRISIS

What factors contributed to the political upheaval of a country designed to be a "showcase of democracy"?¹ The Dominican Republic survived 31 years under a merciless dictatorship only to pass through four changes of government in the four-year period following the dictator's assassination. Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was assassinated in May 1961 and his family forced to leave soon thereafter. By 1962, under their new democratic election system, the citizens of the Dominican Republic elected Dr. Juan Bosch as President. Anticipating immediate stability, the people of this potentially wealthy country were soon disappointed. Rumors of growing Communist influences on their poet-novelist President further agitated the situation. After nine months as President, Dr. Bosch was removed by the military hierarchy and replaced by a civilian triumvirate. The membership of the triumvirate changed constantly but in 1964 one figure

¹Tad Szulc, 30 Days in May: A Dominican Diary, p. 106.

[illegible]

¹and water, all found in Lake Michigan Bay.

appeared to dominate, Donald Reid Cabral. Reid, an experienced economist, attempted to bring stability to his country through a financial austerity program and agrarian development. Given time, the program might have succeeded but time was running out.

A second factor to consider is the military, many of whom were holdovers from the Trujillo regime. Some of the senior colonels and generals resented Reid for curtailing certain unwarranted special privileges they had enjoyed and for attempting to end the Trujillo-inspired traditional corruption of the Dominican armed services.² The junior officers, who perhaps only tacitly accepted the overthrow of Juan Bosch, now entertained second thoughts on the political course of their country. This led to conspiracies to return the deposed President.

Add to this ferment a nine-month drought in Santo Domingo, a city of nearly 400,000 people, and you have the situation that existed on April 24, 1965.

It was a Saturday and in the late morning a small commercial radio station broadcast a bulletin announcing a revolution and the overthrow of President Donald Reid Cabral. That first announcement was inaccurate and premature but within hours civilian and military rebels captured Radio Santo Domingo, the official Government radio-

²Ibid., p. 4.

appeared to doubtless, though I am sure, and
 experienced workers, and I am sure to find workers in the
 country through a financial stability program and system
 development. Many times, the workers will have a
 but this is the main one.

A second factor in connection with the military, many of
 whom will be involved in the military system. Some of the
 senior officials and workers will be for a long time
 certain unexplained special divisions may have enjoyed and
 for extending to and for the military system. The military
 corruption in the military and the military. The military
 officials, who have only recently accepted the creation
 of new units, the military system should be in the
 political system of their country. This is to be considered
 to return the system to the system.

And to this system a nine-month system in 1950
 system, a city of nearly 100,000 people, and you have the
 system and system in April 1950.

It was a country and in the last meeting a small
 committee under a system (system) a system (system) a
 revolution and the system of political system and
 capital. The first system was system and
 program and system (system) and system (system) results
 system and system (system) the official system (system) results

television station, and announced not only the downfall of the Reid regime but their intention to return Dr. Juan Bosch to power. In addition to Radio Santo Domingo, the Bosch supporters seized two military bases on the outskirts of the city. Loyalist forces, however, easily recaptured the radio station and President Reid gave an ultimatum to the two bases to surrender by 5:00 p.m. that day. Although the 5:00 p.m. deadline was ignored by the rebels, Reid felt confident enough by 10:00 p.m. to announce from the Palace that the situation was under control and the coup suppressed. During the night, however, loyalist and rebel military leaders met and decided the time had come for the ouster of President Reid and a decision was reached to establish a temporary military junta with new elections to be scheduled in six to nine months.

Faced with this fait accompli by his own armed services, Donald Reid Cabral resigned as President about 10:00 a.m. Sunday, April 25. The situation changed again when the younger military officers who had instigated the revolt the previous day occupied the Presidential Palace. Instead of a military junta, they announced their original intention of restoring Dr. Bosch, who was now living in exile in San Juan, Puerto Rico. This swift move led to an instant split within the military, with the loyalist generals furious over what they considered a betrayal.

television station, and announced that only the following day
 the state police had their facilities to receive the news
 from the power. In addition to state police facilities, the
 news suggested that the military had no facilities on the coast
 of the city. Captain Brown, however, said the military
 the radio station and television said they are planning to
 the two bases in retirement by 1:00 p.m. that day. Although
 the 1:00 p.m. deadline was ignored by the police, said that
 conditions around by 10:00 p.m. to someone from the station
 that the situation was under control and the work
 suggested. During the night, however, located and told
 military leaders that the situation was under control and the work
 center of operations said that a situation was created to
 establish a temporary military force with the situation as
 it scheduled in six to nine months.
 I think with this situation by the end of the
 situation, Donald said that the situation was under control and the work
 10:00 p.m. Sunday, April 12. The situation changed again
 when the former military officers who had located the
 front the previous day occupied the Presidential Palace
 instead of a military force. They announced their official
 intention of returning to the city. This was the first time
 since the last week. This was the first time since the
 no intention of returning to the city. This was the first time
 General's return over what they considered a tragedy.

Soon specific leaders began to emerge on both sides. Dominating the movement to restore Juan Bosch were two young Army lieutenant colonels, Miguel Angel Hernando Ramirez and Francisco Caamano Deno. Their first act was to swear in a former Bosch cabinet member, Jose Rafael Molina Urena, as Provisional President awaiting the return of Dr. Bosch. Bosch, in San Juan, was anxiously awaiting the arrival of a Dominican aircraft to return him to Santo Domingo.

The loyalist forces were led by Air Force Brigadier General Elias Wessen y Wessin, the commander of San Isidro Air Base, backed by General Atila Luna of the Army. Reacting swiftly to the developments at the Presidential Palace, Wessin launched his limited force of fighter-bombers, four of which strafed and fired rockets at the Palace, where Molina and his command were established. The remainder, without apparent missions, crisscrossed the city strafing and bombing suspected rebel areas and the civilian population in general.

Anticipating further provocations by Wessin's forces, both by land and air, the rebel military opened the doors of arms repositories and overnight distributed weapons to an estimated 20,000 pro-Bosch civilians in Santo Domingo. Reports also stated that the city's filling stations gave away free gasoline for anti-tank Molotov cocktails.³

³Ibid., p. 18.

[illegible]

At that point, certain conclusions were being reached at the United States Embassy. Convinced that, while in office, Juan Bosch had been soft on Communists, the Embassy sensed that the intervening years had not changed this attitude. This was especially true for the military attaches at the Embassy, who said Bosch's return would mean "Communism in six months."⁴ In addition, individuals known to be Communistic-trained were believed to be deeply involved in the rebel orders to arm civilians. Painted signs appeared downtown saying "Weapons for the People" and signed "P.S.P.," initials for the Communist-led Socialist Popular Party. Captured tanks and vehicles drove through the city with the one word "Pueblo"--the people--painted on their sides. Added to this assumption of an impending Communist takeover was the fact that without United States support the outcome of General Wessin's efforts to overcome the pro-Bosch rebellion was in grave doubt.⁵ These two factors, coupled with the United States national objective of protecting American citizens and interests, played a major role in all subsequent United States decisions.

Washington officials who, up to then, had believed the rebellion to be suppressed, were alerted by the Embassy

⁴Ibid., p. 19.

⁵A. A. Berle, "Stitch in Time," Reporter, Vol. 32, May 20, 1965.

At that point, Communist propaganda was being
conducted in the United States through the
White House. That House had been sold to Communism,
the Embassy seemed to be the only one left for
damaged this country. That was especially true for the
allies, especially in the United States, who were being
sold even "Communism in its own right." In addition,
American people know as a Communist-ruled state
to be easily misled in the United States to the
United States, especially during the period for the
people" and signed "U.S.S.R." officials for the Communist-
ruled Soviet Union. American people and United States
through the day with the word "Russia"---the people
joined on their side. Added to this situation of an
American Communist takeover was the fact that
United States support the doctrine of United States
efforts to overcome the proposed solution was in 1945
done. These two factors, coupled with the United States
national objective of protecting American citizens and
interests, played a major role in the decision to join
the United States.

the position to be approved, was listed in the following

May 20, 1922.
A. A. Berlin, "Editorial in name," Washington Post, 15,
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of both the proximity of danger to American lives and to "leftist" takeover of the revolution.⁶ Reacting to this implied threat, contingency plans for the Caribbean were readied for activation. Defense Department planning for such contingencies calls for the Navy to maintain an amphibious squadron of six ships with a reinforced battalion of 1,800 Marines embarked, continuously on alert in the Caribbean area. Acting independently, the Navy had sailed this alert force from San Juan to the immediate area of Santo Domingo at the first sign of unrest on April 24. Led by the helicopter carrier, USS Boxer, the task force arrived "on station," over-the-horizon from Santo Domingo, by the following evening. So far this was normal routine for the "Carib Ready PhibRon" but on Monday, April 26, the Department of Defense further alerted a Marine Corps Brigade at Camp Lejeune, the Army's 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, and other selected ships of the United States Atlantic Fleet.

Monday's activity in Santo Domingo centered around General Wessin's P-51 fighters strafing city streets plus further fighter-bomber attacks on the Palace and Radio Santo Domingo, site of inflammatory rebel broadcasts. Opposing the aircraft attacks were armed rebel military and civilians who alternated firing their weapons and ducking

⁶Roland Evans and Robert Novak, Lyndon B. Johnson: The Exercise of Power, pp. 513-514.

of both the possibility of having an epidemic there and in
"isolated" sections of the country. The outbreak of this
infectious disease, especially since the epidemic was
limited to isolated sections. Between December planning the
wood construction of the house for the year to maintain an
adequate amount of the water with a minimum
quantity of 1,500 gallons needed, necessarily an area
in the country area. Being accordingly, the way was
called this area from the fact of the epidemic was
of such nature as was first of order on April 24.
and by the epidemic nature, the water, the fact that
called "an epidemic," was the first of order from the
by the following evening. So the fact was called from
for the "Epidemic Water" was on Monday, April 24, the
Department of Health and Social Services a notice to
issued at that time, the fact that the epidemic was
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Monday's activity in the epidemic was called from
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State of Texas, and the fact of the epidemic was called from
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civilian was accordingly being their water and drinking

for cover. Although not directly attacking United States property, the armed mobs incited by the radio and television broadcasts looted and burned homes of the ousted Reid regime.

In Washington the tenseness of the situation coupled with the possibility of a Communist takeover presented President Johnson with alternate plans of action. First was immediate voluntary evacuation of United States citizens from the capital and, second, armed intervention to restore law and order. The President decided that day to implement the first choice immediately, holding the second course of action in reserve.

Acting under orders, the ships of the alerted Amphibious Squadron closed Santo Domingo and the seaport of Haina and on Tuesday morning, April 27, began embarking 1,172 United States citizens by helicopter and boat. Although Marines went ashore in Santo Domingo at this time, they were members of unarmed communications teams.

By late afternoon on Tuesday, with Wessin's land forces advancing steadily from the east, continued strafing and bombing of the city by the Air Force and the arrival to the west of a loyalist Army regiment from San Cristobal, the scales appeared to be tipping against the rebels. Added to the rebel feeling of despair was the decision on the part of Commodore Francisco J. Rivera Caminero, commander of the Dominican Navy, to give his support to the

for most. Although not directly threatening human health, however, the agent was found in the water and was also found in the water and was found in the water.

in Washington the members of the committee charged with the possibility of a Democratic takeover of the President Johnson with a possible view of action. What was immediate advantage of United States citizens from the capital and abroad, and intervention to restore law and order. The President decided that he to implement the first choice immediately, holding the second source of action in reserve.

Although neither was asked to leave during or after the 1,173 United States citizens by helicopter and boat. Hides and on Tuesday morning, April 25, began working. Amphibious Squadron closed Santa Domingo and the report of Acting Under orders, the edge of the island.

The late afternoon on Tuesday, with Winston's (Jama) forces advancing steadily from the west, continued steadily and nothing of the city in the Air Force and the arrival of the West of a Division from England from San Francisco, the forces appeared to be fighting against the rebels. Added to the rebel forces of Batista was the decision on the part of Commander Francisco B. Alvarez Guevara, commander of the Dominican Army, to give his support to the

Wessin forces. The small ships, as a token participation, lobbed three shells into the city in the general direction of the Presidential Palace, where acting President Molina was headquartered.

The Dominican Navy's decision to support the loyalist forces must have been crucial to the rebel plans, for shortly after 5:00 p.m. a group of rebel military and civilian leaders, led by acting President Molina and Colonels Hernando and Caamano, arrived at the United States Embassy, having already requested assistance from the Ambassador in mediating negotiations with General Wessin. Accounts of the visit are vague, inconclusive, and conflicting; however, at the conclusion Mr. Molina departed for the Columbian Embassy, where he requested and received political asylum. Although no agreement was reached, it appeared that the rebellion had collapsed.⁷

By the following day, Wednesday, all rebel leaders except Colonel Caamano had gone into asylum at foreign embassies, but, surprisingly, the armed civilians and military downtown continued fighting. To fill the power vacuum at the top, Colonel Caamano had returned to rebel headquarters to reorganize the forces and, if possible, instill new spirit in the movement.

How they reorganized and where they derived their

⁷Szulc, op. cit., p. 34.

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will to win is still unknown but by Wednesday morning it was accomplished. To Embassy observers, it was reported that the rebel forces had been organized by the Communist-controlled political parties of the Dominican Republic, with Caamano remaining the rebel leader. They consolidated the downtown business area, emplacing automatic weapons on roof tops. With minor exceptions, all of downtown Santo Domingo was under rebel control, including all utilities, the telephone exchange, the banks, and the power plant.

This reorganization of rebel forces, with Communist attribution, was reported to Washington by the Ambassador. In mid-afternoon, Colonel Pedro Bartolome Benoit, the recently chosen loyalist-junta President, officially requested United States intervention "for assistance in restoring order."⁸ The request, coupled with the Ambassador's stated doubts as to his ability to safeguard United States citizens and property, prompted immediate action from President Johnson. At the time the cable arrived, the President was in meeting with members of the National Security Council. His decision was to land 400 Marines immediately "to give protection to hundreds of Americans . . . and to escort them safely back to this country."⁹ Simultaneously the Council of the Organization

⁸Evans, op. cit., p. 514.

⁹Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 52, May 17, 1965, p. 738.

will to win is still unknown but is probably waiting at
 was accomplished. To ensure success, it was reported
 that the canal forces had been organized by the Communists
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 with Guevara remaining the chief leader. They manifested
 the domino business plan, organizing national weapons on
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 Domingo was under strict control, including all utilities,
 the telephone exchange, the banks, and the power plant.
 This investigation of canal forces, with Communists
 affiliation, was reported to Washington by the Ambassador.
 In mid-September, Colonel Pedro Barrios, the
 recently chosen military leader, officially
 reported United States intervention "for assistance in
 executing order."^B The report, coupled with the
 Ambassador's stated doubts as to his policy to reassure
 United States officials and Congress, prompted immediate
 action from President Johnson. At the time the crisis
 arrived, the President was in Mexico when members of the
 National Security Council. His decision was to lead 400
 Marines immediately "to give protection to hundreds of
 Americans . . . and to escort them safely back to this
 country."^C Simultaneously the Council of the Organization

^B Evans, op. cit., p. 514.

^C Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 22, May 17,

of American States was urgently convened and briefed on both the situation and the United States reaction to it. At the request of the United States a full OAS Council meeting was scheduled for Friday morning, April 30.

As the Marines were landing, Ambassador Bennett, convinced of the deteriorating situation and the possibility of "another Cuba" in this hemisphere, was recommending even stronger action. Once ashore, the Marines realized the immediacy of war when those assigned to protect the Embassy were fired on by snipers.

Thursday morning, April 29, the remaining 1,300 Marines of the Amphibious Squadron came ashore. By nightfall the Marines were augmented by two battalions of the 82nd Airborne Division, totaling 2,500 paratroopers.

In Washington, the United States Ambassador to the OAS, Ellsworth Bunker, addressed a meeting of the council stressing the danger to not only American citizens but to all foreign citizens in Santo Domingo. He said, "We are not now talking about intruding into the domestic affairs of other countries" but "about the elementary duty to save lives in a situation where there is no authority able to accept responsibility for primary law and order."¹⁰ He pressed the OAS for a vote on an appeal for an immediate

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 740.

of American planes and property destroyed and seized in
this situation and the United States position is to
At the request of the United States a bill was passed
which was amended for many years, April 19.

As the Senate was divided, business was
conducted of the Department of Education and the possibility
of "spotted" in this instance, was recommended from
exchange action. When asked, the Senate refused the
immediacy of an action which seemed to protect the
House was left on its knees.

Thursday morning, April 15, the Senate, 1,500
Members of the American Republics were asked. By ap-
proving the Senate was requested to see action of the
Good Neighbor Division, totaling 1,500 passengers.

In Washington, the United States Ambassador to the
GAS, Kinsley Smith, addressed a meeting of the Council
expressing the desire to see only American citizens but to
all foreign citizens of such nations. He said, "We are
not now taking action regarding the domestic citizens
of other countries" but "since the situation is so grave
there is a situation where there is no necessity to give
some responsibility for future use and order." He
proposed the GAS see a vote on an appeal for an immediate

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10-11-1941, p. 740.

cease-fire and reassured the council that the United States would remain neutral, leaving the choice of candidate for a new Dominican government to the Dominicans. The result was an OAS resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and the establishment of an international security zone in which all foreign nationals could find protection. United States policy was to be a combination of hemispheric diplomacy and military show of strength to force a cease-fire.

Under the provisions of the OAS resolution, the Marines went into action Friday morning securing the western residential area of the city as the International Security Zone (ISZ). The first United States fatality was a Marine hit by fire from a sniper near the ISZ. The airborne soldiers, who had landed at San Isidro to the east, took over from the buckling loyalist forces and pushed their way to the Ozama River, incurring four wounded casualties in the bitter fighting with rebel army units.

The first of many cease-fires was being negotiated in the midst of fighting with Monsignor Clarizio, the Papal Nuncio, and Ambassador Bennett acting as go-betweens. Their task received impetus with the arrival of President Johnson's personal emissary, former Dominican Ambassador John Bartlow Martin. By late afternoon, forty-eight hours after the first Marine landing, General Wessin and the loyalist junta signed the truce document with a rebel

representative initialing it for Colonel Caamano.

Even as President Johnson hailed the cease-fire acceptance in a nationally televised speech that evening from Washington, it was obvious to those in Santo Domingo that the firing had not stopped and that the truce, as such, was not to be observed. Also contained in the President's speech, however, was the request for the OAS to assume some of the responsibility for Dominican events. In response to the Presidential request, the OAS Secretary General, Jose A. Mora, left Washington for Santo Domingo, establishing the first OAS presence in the battle-torn city.

May Day, Saturday, showed little adherence to the cease-fire agreement, and at San Isidro two thousand more Airborne troops arrived from Ft. Bragg. But more than troops arrived that day. The OAS Council, having dispatched Secretary General Mora the previous day, followed up by sending a five-man peace commission to Santo Domingo in an attempt to find the formula needed to restore law and order.

The Dominican problem was rapidly becoming an international crisis with charges of United States intervention and countercharges of Communist domination. In the days to follow the Dominican crisis became the focal point in the United Nations, with the Soviet delegate forcing the issue of intervention; in the National Security Council, with the

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city.

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Alabama troops arrived from Ft. Moultrie.

Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1990, 85, 103-110.

Secretary General) into the previous day, followed up by

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of intervention; in the National Security Council, with the

threat of another Caribbean Communist coup still a possibility; and in the OAS Council, where the United States was strongly recommending the creation of an Inter-American Peace Force (IAPF) to bring about stability to the situation.

The internal political situation in Santo Domingo also had its fluctuations, with Caamano accepting the title of President within the rebel faction and a five-man civilian-military junta, headed by Brigadier General Antonio Imbert, replacing the loyalists' three-man military junta. Both factions claimed total support from the provinces. Imbert, for political as well as conciliatory reasons, agreed to dismiss eight of the more objectionable loyalist officers. This was unacceptable to the rebels, however, since their primary foe, Wessin, was not among the eight.

In the days to follow, sniping within the city continued despite two more cease-fire agreements. On May 13, all pretense at peaceful negotiations was scrapped when the loyalist forces launched an all-out drive in the northern sector of the city determined to erase rebel opposition. As the gunfire in the north gained in intensity, two major political events occurred the next day, May 14. In the United Nations, Secretary General U Thant dispatched a personal representative to Santo Domingo carrying a unanimous resolution calling for a

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However, since their primary job, Messia, was not among the loyalist officers. This was unacceptable to the rebels, because, argued to Messia's right of the more objective persons, subject to Messia's right as well as to the military provinces. Indeed, the political as well as to the military. Both factions claimed some support from the rebels, regarding the rebels, through military divisions-military towns, headed by military officers of prominence within the rebel faction and a division also had its headquarters, with Messia's receiving the title the internal political situation in Messia's position.

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strict cease-fire. In addition, two aircraft landed at San Isidro carrying 150 Honduran troops and 20 Costa Rican military policemen, the first contingent of the politically significant Inter-American Peace Force of the OAS.

Heavy fighting between the loyalists and rebels continued for the better part of the following week while conciliatory efforts became more confused. Acting independently, the OAS and United Nations peace commissions were making little headway and on May 16 they were joined by a four-man team appointed by President Johnson and headed by McGeorge Bundy. The Bundy group's mission was to patch together a moderate, broad-based coalition government acceptable to both sides. The candidate selected to head this government was a wealthy, conservative, ex-minister of the Bosch regime, Silvestro Antonio Guzman. The Guzman formula failed because of Imbert's refusal to resign. In addition, Imbert defied calls for a cease-fire when it became obvious to him that his forces were winning in the city's northern sector fighting. On May 18 the Caamano forces retreated behind the ISZ, thus forming an enclave protected on all sides by the newly formed IAPF.

A third cease-fire plan, sponsored by the United Nations and OAS delegates aided by the Red Cross, was agreed to by all concerned on May 19 and went into effect on May 21. Although the agreement was for only a 24-hour truce, it was extended indefinitely, leaving resolution of

the political situation as the only remaining thorn.

Three months elapsed before the creation, on September 3, of an interim provisional government under Hector Garcia-Godoy, a Dominican career diplomat, and, like Guzman, a former Minister in the Bosch cabinet. The solution, arrived at by the OAS commission, was from the beginning acceptable to Caamano. Imbert at first refused to retreat from his intention of winning an unconditional surrender from the rebel faction but, when faced with OAS determination to prevent his forces from crossing the ISZ, added to strong economic pressures from the United States, he agreed to accept the provisional regime.

Dr. Garcia-Godoy's primary mission as Provisional President was to prepare his nation for open and free elections to be held within six to nine months. This was accomplished and on June 1, 1966, some 13 months after that first broadcast, Juan Bosch was defeated for President in a landslide victory by Joaquin Balaguer, a moderate rightist. Balaguer's victory, and Bosch's acceptance of it, opened the door to Dominican stability.

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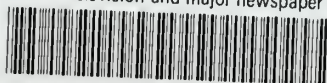
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